Numb. 169.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Tueſday, February 15. to Tueſday, February 22. 1731-2.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.

EXTRACT from the Votes of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

The Report of the Committee to prepare a Draught of a Remonſtrance with Reſpect to the Supply of the Treaſury, Read again, accepted, and Ordered, *That Major* Brattle, *Major* Epes, *Mr.* Jacob, *Capt.* Alden *and Capt.* Gould, *wait upon His Excellency with the following Meſſage*, viz.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

IT is with the higheſt Concern, that his Majeſty's loyal and dutiful Subjects, the Repreſentatives in General Court aſſembled, obſerve the Refuſal of your Conſent to the Bill paſs'd this Seſſion by the Houſe, and concurred by his Majeſty's Council, for ſupplying the Treaſury with *Twenty Thouſand Pounds*, for diſcharging the Debts due from this Province; and the more, that at the ſame time you declared your Reſolution to refuſe your Conſent to any Bill of that Nature: The true and real Cauſe of which Concern is, our Deſire that Juſtice may have its free Courſe, and that every one to whom the Publick is indebted, may receive their Due; which your Excellency's Reſolution ſeems to render impoſſible, unleſs the Repreſentatives betray the Truſt repoſed in them by the People that choſe them, and, againſt their Conſtituents Inſtructions, proſtitute the Money in the Treaſury to the unaccountable, and conſequently uncontrolable Will and Pleaſure of the Governour and the major Part of Seven Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Council, which is four, and thoſe ſuch as the Governor ſhall pick and chuſe out of Twenty-eight. The publick Affairs being thus embarraſſed, and a Stop put to the Diſcharge of the publick Debts, the great Support of Government, and this as your Excellency informed us, by reaſon of his Majeſty's Inſtruction; the Houſe have judg'd it their Duty, humbly to lay before your Excellency, as the Repreſentative of his Majeſty's Royal Perſon, the deplorable Circumſtances his Majeſty's good Subjects of this Province are already in, and daily running into, if that Inſtruction continues, and your Excellency's Reſolution to adhere to it, however inconſiſtent with the *Charter*, which by his Majeſty's Royal Commiſſion, is the great Rule of your Government, and of conſtruing all Inſtructions. For on the one Hand, if this Inſtruction continues, and prevents the Supply of the Treaſury, and all poſſibility of paying thoſe who ſerve the Province, Who will do it? Surely no one voluntarily, ſince they can have no Reward for it: And how unjuſt will it be to compel them to do it for nothing? And if none ſerve, protect and defend the Government, what muſt enſue, but Anarchy and Confuſion? On the other Hand, ſhould the Repreſentatives ſupply the Treaſury in the Way directed to by the Inſtruction, and ſubject the Money to be drawn out by the Governor and Council as above, if the Money ſhould be ſo embezled as that a very large Sum would not pay a ſmall Debt, there is no Help: For as the Governor and Council may draw the Money out for what they think beſt, ſo they may ſwell any Account up to what Sum they pleaſe, and the Repreſentatives who raiſe the Money, and whoſe Conſtituents pay it, have no ſort of Remedy; for the future Examination the Inſtruction directs to, can ſerve no ways to refund the Money, nor give any Relief, nor ſerve for any thing elſe, but to turn our Fear into Deſpair; for we cannot impeach, as is the Uſage of the Houſe of Commons in ſuch Caſes, without which, appropriating the Money can be no ſort of Security, nor any future Examination of any Significancy; ſo that this Method would be to deſtroy the whole to ſave a Part, and throw away that too. And it ſhould ſeem very ſtrange, that the *Charter* ſhould give Power to the General Aſſembly to make ſuch Laws, Statutes and Ordinances, as they ſhall judge to be for the Good and Welfare of the Province, and People inhabiting the ſame, and yet by an Inſtruction be forbid or prevented coming into an Act to ſupply the Treaſury in ſuch a way. If an Inſtruction may prevent and ſtop this, why not any thing elſe? and ſo ſtop every Act of Government. The Taxing of the People, and putting Money into the Treaſury, is what

more

more peculiarly belongs to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, as their Conſtituents pay it; and therefore what prevents and hinders them in what they are moſt peculiar and proper Judges of, ſeems not only to bear upon their Rights by *Charter*, but alſo as *Engliſhmen* and rational Creatures. The Repreſentatives have already in the Bill aforeſaid, agreed to ſupply the Treaſury, to pay all Debts they ſhall know, and that ſhall be allowed of by the General Court, The Inſtruction directs to ſupply the Treaſury with Money, to pay what the Repreſentatives know nothing of, and what they may with great Reaſon be abſolutely againſt. For the Judgment or Pleaſure of the Governor and Council will draw the Money out; ſo that to conſent to This is much the ſame as to agree that the Governor and Council ſhall Tax the People: For what can be the Difference, between the Governour and Council's drawing out the People's Money when in the Treaſury, as they think beſt; and at their Pleaſure taxing the People to pay Money into the Treaſury.

Upon the whole, tho' the Houſe of Repreſentatives are exceedingly deſirous that the Treaſury may be ſupplied, and the publick Debts paid; being very compaſſionately concerned for thoſe who have ſerved the Province; Yet if his Majeſty's Inſtruction, and not what the General Court judges to be for the Good and Welfare of the Province, muſt be the Rule, we dare not do it; being firmly of Opinion, that we ſhall act neither like *Engliſhmen* nor rational Creatures, to comply with the Inſtruction, and put our Money into the Treaſury, to be drawn out for we know not what, and when it is drawn out, tho' never ſo unreaſonably, we can have no Reſtitution or Relief.

Newton, in N. Eng. Jan. 21. Laſt Night the Houſe of Mr. *Jonathan Green* was burnt down; the Fire (as 'tis thought) began in the Kitchen, and the Houſe was all in Flames before it was diſcover'd, it being in the dead of the Night, ſo that the Inhabitants had but little Time to ſave their Lives. The young Children were ſnatch'd out of their warm Beds, carried out and ſet in the Snow, having nothing to cover them for ſome time. Mr. *Green*, his Wife, with two more of the Family were not at home. There was very little ſav'd; and by this Fire two or three Families are reduced to great Extremity.

Boſton, Jan. 27. On Friday laſt, two Children being left alone in a Houſe near Scarlets-Wharff at the North-End, & ſome Shavings being in the Houſe, took the ſame and laid them on the Fire, by which one of the Children was burnt to that Degree that it died in a few Hours after.

We have in Town a young Man of about Three or Four and twenty Years, of good Underſtanding, yet Ignorant of both his own and Parents Name. He was, when about Eighteen Months old, captivated by the Indians after a Deſcent of theirs upon one of our Frontier Towns. Two of theſe Indians (when they had returned to their Quarters) being drunk, happened to quarrel about their Right to this Infant, each of them claiming it as his Property: Upon which, when neither of them would give up his Pretences, they both agreed to divide him in Halves, and to end the Difference by taking the Shares. A Frenchman coming by, and ſeeing a Child held by the Arms and Legs between two Indians, with a Hatchet over its Body, juſt upon the Stroke, ran in, and enquired the Affair. After the Indians had inform'd him, he perſuaded them to ſell the Child to him, and inſtead of the Infant to divide the Money between them. With this Frenchman he lived to the Age he has now attain'd, and is now come hither to enquire after his Family, if happily by any Mark or Means he can diſcover it. He now lives near the South Battery.

Ipſwich, in N. Eng. Jan 24. This day died here, Mrs. *Sarah Tuthil*, Widow, in the 86th Year of her Age. She was a Gentlewoman of an extraordinary Character for Piety and Vertue; and what may deſerve this publick Notice, is, that ſhe was bleſt with a very numerous Offspring: She had Thirteen Children, and by ſeven of them only, *One Hundred & Seventy ſeven* Grand Children and Great Grandchildren.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, Feb. 15. *Entred Inwards*, None. *Entred Outwards*, Beekman for Boſton, Hill for Amboy, Clark for S. Carolina, Smith for Madera, Tittle for New-Providence, Stephens for Barbadoes. *Cleared*, Vaughan to Jamaica, Griffith to Boſton, Fiot to St. Kits, Kip to South Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA, *Feb.* 22.

Our River is yet ſo full of Ice, that no Veſſels can go out or come in.

His Honour our Governor has been pleaſed to write a Letter to the Governor of Boſton, in behalf of the diſtreſſed Palatines on Marthas-Vineyard, of which the following is a Copy.

SIR,

UPON the Application of ſeveral Germans, *and others from the* Palatinate, *now inhabiting this Province, I am to addreſs you in Behalf of a Few of their unhappy Countrymen, who after a Paſſage of twenty-four Weeks from* Rotterdam, *are lately arrived at a Port in your Government near* Rhode-iſland, *as I ſuppoſe. The incloſed being an exact Tranſlation of a Letter from them to a Dutch Miniſter here, ſets forth fully their calamitous Circumſtances, and the horrid Barbarity with which they have been treated, by* Labb, *the Maſter of the Veſſel, who ſeems to have formed a Deſign to deſtroy them in order to poſſeſs himſelf of their Effects, which are ſaid to have been very conſiderable when they embarqued. A Gentleman of your Goodneſs and Humanity, cannot but be moved with Pity for the miſerable Condition of theſe poor Wretches, and with a juſt Indignation againſt the Author of their Misfortunes: And as it will be an Act of great Charity to relieve and protect the firſt, it will be no leſs a neceſſary Act of Juſtice to call the laſt to a ſtrict Account; that if he cannot acquit himſelf of what is laid to his Charge, he may reap the juſt Reward of his Oppreſſion and Cruelty.* I am with much Reſpect, Sir, *&c.*

Philad. Feb. 9. 1731,2.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, Entred inwards. None.

Entred outwards:

Sloop Dolphin, Thomas James, to New-York.

Cleared. None.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO *be ſold by* William Fiſhbourn, *about Five hundred Acres of very good Land, well-water'd, part fit for Meadowing, near* Horſham. *Alſo near one Hundred Acres of good Meadow Land, already in Engliſh Graſs, with good Thorn Hedges and Ditches about the ſame. And ſeveral Parcels of good Upland; and Three-Fourths of* Briſtol Mills, *Lands, Houſes & Lots thereto belonging; all in* Bucks County. *Alſo ſeveral Houſes and Lots, and Ground-Rents for ever, in* Philadelphia City, *on reaſonable Terms.*

A *Likely Servant Maid's Time for Four Years to be diſpoſed of. She works well with her Needle. Enquire of the Printer hereof.*

LAtely *imported from* Briſtol, *ſeveral likely Servants, Men and Women, bred to moſt ſorts of Buſineſs; alſo moſt ſorts of European Goods, as, Fine Salt, Glaſs Bottles, Window Glaſs of all ſorts, Nails, Steel, Iron Pots, Pipes, Lead, Shot, Hoes, Copperas, Cutlery Ware, Ironmongery Ware, Saddlery Ware, Cheeſe, Felt & Fine Hats, Oznabrigs, Garlix, Iriſh Linnens, Manchester Ware, Silk Haberdaſhery Ware, Kentings, Lawns, Cambricks, Muſlins, Grazets, Crapes, Threads, Camlets, Duroys, Druggets, Sagathys, broad and narrow Shalloons, Broadcloths mix'd and plain, Stuffs, Callimancoes, Taffaties, Mantuas, Perſians, and other ſilk & worſted Stuffs, Loaf-Sugar, Cordage, Engliſh Sail-Cloth: To be ſold reaſonably by* Willing & Shippen, *at their Store on Carpenter's Wharff.*

February 7. 1731,2.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by *B. Franklin* and *H. Meredith*, at the *New Printing-Office* near the Market, where Advertiſements are taken in, and all Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper, at *Ten Shillings* a Year.